

# COAST GUARD BULLETIN



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## COAST GUARD RETURNED TO TREASURY DEPARTMENT FARLEY APPOINTED COMMANDANT

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 9666

### DIRECTING THE RETURN OF THE COAST GUARD TO THE TREAS- URY DEPARTMENT

WHEREAS Executive Order No. 8929 of November 1, 1941 (6 F. R. 5581), directed that from that date and until further orders the Coast Guard should operate as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy; and

WHEREAS the need for the operation of the Coast Guard as a part of the Navy no longer exists, its primary mission in operating as a part of the Navy having been accomplished:

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including Title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941 (55 Stat. 838), and as President of the United States, it is hereby directed that on and after January 1, 1946, the Coast Guard shall operate under the Department of the Treasury; and thereupon all authority, powers, and duties conferred upon or vested in the Secretary of the Navy by any law, proclamation or Executive order affecting the Coast Guard, enacted or promulgated during the period the Coast Guard has been operating as a part of the Navy and now in effect, shall, to the extent that they affect the Coast Guard, vest in and be exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury.

This order is subject to the following exceptions, provisions, and conditions:

1. In the interest of expeditious demobilization and other exigencies of the Naval Service, such Coast Guard vessels,

facilities, and personnel as the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy may mutually agree upon shall continue to operate as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, for such additional time beyond January 1, 1946, as the agreement may provide.

2. The Coast Guard shall continue, for such period as may be mutually agreeable to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy, Air-Sea Rescue functions and the maintenance and operation of mid-ocean weather stations and air-sea navigational aids, under the directional control of the Navy; and all vessels, facilities, equipment and supplies required by the Coast Guard in connection with the maintenance and operation of such activities and not required by the Naval Establishment are authorized to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Treasury for the use of the Coast Guard.

3. In the initiation, prosecution, and completion of disciplinary action, including remission and mitigation of punishments for any offense committed by any officer or enlisted man of the Coast Guard, the jurisdiction shall depend upon and be in accordance with the laws and regulations of the department having jurisdiction of the person of such offender at the various stages of such action.

4. In effecting the transfer herein prescribed no change shall be made until June 30, 1946, in existing methods of appropriation accounting, or in existing methods of disbursement for the Coast Guard, which shall continue until that date to be performed as heretofore

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by officers of the Navy or Coast Guard designated under existing regulations for that purpose. The appropriation accounts of the Coast Guard shall be kept on the general ledgers of the Navy Department until June 30, 1946, after which date they shall be transferred to the Treasury Department.

The said Executive Order No. 8929 of November 1, 1941, is hereby revoked.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

*The White House,  
December 28, 1945.*

**ADMIRAL JOSEPH F. FARLEY  
APPOINTED COMMANDANT  
OF COAST GUARD**

Joseph F. Farley, USCG, now Admiral, succeeded Admiral Russel R. Waesche, USCG, as Commandant of the Coast Guard effective January 1, 1946.

Admiral Joseph Francis Farley was born in Oxford, Ohio, on June 22, 1889, the son of Joseph Francis and Sarah Foote Farley. He attended Trumansburg High School, Trumansburg, N. Y., and was graduated from Ithaca High School, Ithaca, N. Y., in 1908. Appointed a cadet in the U. S. Coast Guard on May 10, 1909, he received a commission as an ensign on June 10, 1912.

His first assignment was on the cutter MOHAWK, from which he was detached in June, 1913, to serve on the SEMINOLE, on neutrality patrol in the Caribbean. From July to October, 1916, he was on the cutter ONONDAGA, and then was assigned to the YAMACRAW until March 1919. When the United States entered the World War, the YAMACRAW was attached to the Patrol Force of the U. S. Fleet. Later it moved to Gibraltar and served on escort and convoy duty in the Mediterranean and between Gibraltar and the ports of Great Britain.

After leaving the YAMACRAW, he was assigned as accounting officer to the New York Division until January 1920, when he was attached to the cutter SCALLY. From September 1920, to December 1921, he served on the SEN-ECA. His next assignment was on the GRESHAM, from which he was detached in June 1922, for duty on the MORRILL. In January 1923, he joined the MOJAVE at Honolulu, T. H., and served aboard this ship until February of 1925, when he was assigned to Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D. C., as Ordnance Officer.

Assigned the commander of the destroyer McALL in March 1928, he was

reassigned during the same month to become commanding officer of the destroyer WILKES. During his command of the WILKES, this ship attained the highest score in Destroyer Force target practice during the gunnery year 1928-29. In September 1930, he was assigned the duties of Ordnance Officer for the Destroyer Force, and later also took over the additional duties of Athletic Officer and Service Store Officer for the Force. From January 1933, to July 1934, he was commanding officer of the PONCHARTRAIN and then was placed in command of the MODOC.

Returning to Coast Guard Headquarters in March 1937, he served as Chief Communications Officer until June 1942. During this time he was technical assistant to the United States delegation to the International Telecommunications Conference, held at Cairo, Egypt, in February and March of 1938, and served as the only United States representative at the European Broadcasting Conference, held at Montreux, Switzerland, during March of 1939. He also served as a delegate at the International Subcommittee of the Third World Conference of Radiotelegraph Experts for Aeronautics, at Cracow, Poland, in May 1939. While at Headquarters, he was a member of the Coordinating Committee of the Defense Communications Board and also served as an alternate member of the Board.

In June 1942, he became District Coast Guard Officer of the Eighth Naval District, New Orleans, La. Returning to Coast Guard Headquarters in December 1943, he served as Assistant Chief Operations Officer until December of 1944, when he was reassigned to duty as Chief Personnel Officer.

After receiving a commission as an ensign on June 10, 1912, he was promoted in rank as follows: lieutenant (jg), May 31, 1917; lieutenant, January 12, 1923; lieutenant commander, July 1, 1926; commander, June 27, 1931; captain, December 1, 1941; commodore, June 1, 1943, and rear admiral, November 1, 1943. For service during World War I he received the Victory Medal with Escort Clasp, and the New York State Medal.

Admiral Farley is a member of the U. S. Naval Institute, Newcomen Society, American Legion, Cape Fear Club of Wilmington, N. C., Belle Haven Country Club of Alexandria, Va., and holds life membership in the National Rifleman Association.

## **FURTHER LIFTING OF PORT SECURITY REGULATIONS IS ANNOUNCED**

As a further step in the relaxation of the port security program, the Secretary of the Navy and the President have approved the rescission of certain sections of the Port Security Regulations promulgated under the Espionage Act. The principal effect of this action, which became effective upon publication in the Federal Register on 27 November 1945, is the removal of identification requirements for persons on board vessels, license requirements for the movement and departure of vessels in navigable waters of territorial United States, departure permit requirements for vessels which clear customs, prohibition against the presence of enemy aliens aboard vessels, and prohibition against the use of aliens in the handling and stowage of explosives on board vessels.

The regulations which were rescinded were a portion of those contained in Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter I, Coast Guard, Department of the Navy, Part 6, Regulations for Security of Ports and the Control of Vessels in the Navigable Waters of the United States.

In subpart A, sections 6.1 (b), 6.1 (c), and paragraphs 6.14 to 6.21, both inclusive, and 6.27 and 6.79 (a) have been rescinded. These paragraphs defined "local waters," "enemy aliens," described identification requirements, departure license requirements, special licenses for local waters, general and individual licenses, restricted areas in waters proximate to bridges, harbor entrance restrictions, and personnel engaged in handling explosives.

All of subpart D now has been rescinded, this part dealing with general licenses issued by the Commandant for the movement of vessels and also all of subpart E, covering security regulations for vessels in port.

Part 7, having to do with regulations for the protection of waterfront facilities, has also been rescinded, as has part 10, covering air raid and blackout regulations for vessels, harbors, ports, and waterfront facilities.

## **MEDIUM FREQUENCY DIRECTION FINDER STATIONS HAVE BEEN DISCONTINUED**

Radio direction finders of medium frequency, along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States are being discontinued, as their purpose is now served by radiobeacons, by networks of high frequency radio direction finder

stations and other electronic aids to navigation operated by the Coast Guard. However, in Alaska, two medium frequency networks, one of three stations and the other of four stations will remain in operation. Medium frequency stations on the Atlantic coast were discontinued on 1 November, and the Pacific coast stations on 1 January.

The United States system of high frequency direction finders which was established during the war is maintained and operated by the United States Coast Guard.

There are several networks. One of these in the Atlantic, actually consisting of several nets, which, together with the Canadian network with which it is integrated, extends from Greenland to Brazil. In addition there is a Gulf coast net, a Pacific coast net extending from California to the Aleutian Islands, and several other nets in the Pacific not yet permanently organized. Because of the great range at which these stations can take bearings, these networks are able to give substantially 100 percent coverage in the Atlantic and Pacific shipping and flight lanes.

In the future, the system of high frequency direction finders operated by the United States Coast Guard will serve primarily for the purpose of accurately locating any mobile radio station purporting to be in distress or potential distress in order that aid or rescue may be effected with the utmost speed. In addition, bearings, positions, and courses to steer will be furnished to any mobile station in distress or potential distress. The frequency of 8280 kilocycles has been approved as the United States safety and emergency frequency in the high frequency spectrum. This frequency will be guarded by Coast Guard direction finder stations until such time as another high frequency is designated by international agreement.

Due to occasional abnormal high frequency wave propagation in which a sky wave and not a ground wave is used, the observations of a single such station are not always reliable. It thus became necessary to connect stations into networks with teletype or radio intercommunication circuits terminating at any evaluation center where the bearing reports from individual direction finder stations are plotted and evaluated. Any random error of any particular station or stations is thus quickly noted and an accurate position of the source of the radio signal is obtained by the cross bearings of the remaining stations of the network.

These stations are connected by teletype with rescue centers, as well as with

each other by teletype and radio circuits, so that they are prepared to switch on notice to any other frequency that a distressed ship or aircraft may be employing. While at present their activities are confined largely to distress generally and to potential distress of lost aircraft, it is expected that eventually their services will be extended to the supplying of general navigational assistance.

The potentialities of high frequency direction finders capable of obtaining radio bearings over great distances have been long realized although the development of direction finding equipment which would be sufficiently dependable and accurate on high frequencies has been a constant challenge to radio engineers. During the war development and research progressed under the impetus of the demand for a service which would be capable of accurately determining the location of aircraft reporting a condition of distress or potential distress by means of high frequency radio. Equipment became available which was sufficiently dependable and accurate to justify the organization of large networks of these stations for use as a navigational and rescue aid. It became a function of the Coast Guard to establish and maintain a system of high frequency direction finding stations for the specific purpose of locating any craft in distress or potential distress. Wartime development was primarily in the field of shore based direction finders, which can supply bearings to both ships and aircraft. While improvements have been made in shipboard devices of this description, the large size of the equipment necessary to get accurate results, and the need to group several stations into a network to eliminate occasional inaccurate bearings, has retarded such use.

The present high frequency system includes the following stations in continental United States and Alaska:

Gamatron Island, Greenland.  
Boston (Marshfield), Mass.  
New York (East Moriches), N. Y.  
Norfolk (Oceana), Va.  
Jacksonville (Jacksonville Beach), Fla.  
Jupiter, Fla.  
Mobile, Ala.  
Port Isabel, Tex.  
San Juan, P. R.  
San Francisco (San Bruno), Calif.  
Westport, Wash.  
Honolulu (Wailupe), Oahu, T. H.  
Ketchikan (Point Higgins), Alaska.  
Kodiak, Alaska.  
Adak, Alaska.

The following are medium frequency stations which will be operated in Alaska.

Biorka Island.  
Middleton Island.  
Kodiak Island.  
Unimak Island.  
St. Paul Island.  
Adak Island.  
Attu Island.

The medium frequency direction finder stations discontinued are those which were turned over by the Navy to the Coast Guard for operation in 1941. There were 22 of these stations on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, so located that they formed an operating network covering practically all United States coastal waters. These stations were operated separately from the Coast Guard's radiobeacon network.

While the regular supplying of bearings by these stations has been discontinued, a sufficient number of such stations are being maintained in readiness to be placed in operation when calls are received on the international distress-wave of 500 kilocycles. However, such stations will be manned only in case of emergency.

#### **AUXILIARY TRAINING CONFERENCE POSTPONED**

The conference on training for the Coast Guard Auxiliary, which was to be held in Washington on December 12, 13, and 14, has been postponed. This conference was to have been attended by directors, commanding officers, and training officers of the Auxiliary.

#### **COAST GUARD IS DISCONTINUING ALL SECTION ORGANIZATIONS**

Section organizations throughout the Coast Guard, having jurisdiction over areas within Coast Guard districts, are being discontinued, there no longer being a need for them. During the war the assumption by the Coast Guard of such functions as beach patrol, coastal lookout, and coastal picket work necessitated the establishment in many districts of operational commands between the district Coast Guard officers and the individual units. However, with the reduction of Coast Guard functions, units, and personnel attendant upon the cessation of hostilities and the effectuation of demobilization, a simplification and contraction of organization, has become necessary. All section organizations are to be discontinued on or before 30 June 1946.

### OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR CG AUXILIARY RADIO STATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION

In connection with the expansion of the Auxiliary and the enrollment of amateur radio operators, a study is being made of Coast Guard frequency allocations for the purpose of determining the practicability of utilizing a Coast Guard frequency or frequencies for drill purposes by radio stations of the Auxiliary. Pending the outcome of such study, the Auxiliary radio stations are to be used only in emergencies or for such other specific purposes as the district Coast Guard officer deems necessary or advantageous to Coast Guard operations. In this connection it should be noted that the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act as amended provides that Coast Guard Auxiliary radio stations placed at the disposition of the Coast Guard and operated under Coast Guard supervision are Coast Guard "Government" stations. As such they must, of course, adhere to Coast Guard operating procedures and be operated on Coast Guard frequencies. The district Coast Guard officers are responsible for the enforcement of circuit discipline and compliance with prescribed frequency tolerances by Auxiliary radio stations during such time as they are operated as Coast Guard stations.

The frequency or frequencies used is a matter within the jurisdiction of the district Coast Guard officer to decide, in accordance with the radio frequency instructions. Frequencies so assigned should be close enough to the authorized amateur bands so that no special equipment or antennas will be required.

Auxiliaries have asked if the Coast Guard will assist in obtaining crystals for amateurs on Auxiliary nets if established, and if so to what extent. It is not likely that the Coast Guard can in any way assist amateurs in obtaining crystals. While the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act, as amended, provides for the use by the Auxiliary of Coast Guard facilities placed at its disposal, the emphasis is, however, placed on the use of Auxiliary facilities by the Coast Guard. While the former provision would permit the district Coast Guard officers at their discretion to authorize temporary use of Coast Guard owned crystals by Auxiliary radio stations when operated as Government stations of the Coast Guard, such authorization would obviously be limited to special cases involving emergency or other important Coast Guard operations.

The holding of drills and the establishment of communication nets within the Auxiliary are matters which will be arranged by the Auxiliary under the supervision of the district Coast Guard officers. Such activities will be conducted under adequate Coast Guard supervision and control so that no interference to other radio communication activities may result.

The equipment of Auxiliary amateur radio stations will normally remain under the direct control of the owner, subject to Coast Guard operational control, when operated as a Coast Guard station. In this connection it must be remembered that participation in Auxiliary activities is wholly voluntary on the part of the station owner, who may withdraw from activity at any time he should so desire. If circumstances, such as might possibly arise during emergency operations, should indicate the desirability for using regular service operators at an amateur radio station in addition to the owner or owners, such matter would be entirely up to the owner and the district Coast Guard officer, or his representative, to decide.

Coordinated drills between the three branches of the Auxiliary, floating, radio and air, will be held, as they will contribute greatly to the efficient utilization of Auxiliary communications during emergencies. Whether emphasis will be placed on low frequency or high frequency operation will depend on the nature of the operation involved. Generally the use of Coast Guard frequencies falling within the 2000-3000 kc. band appears the most practicable.

At least for the present, no special call sign or designators will be used. Assignment of call signs to Auxiliary stations when operated as Coast Guard stations will be in accordance with instructions contained in the Coast Guard radio call sign book covering the allocation of temporary calls.

While the Auxiliary instructions and the Auxiliary policy as stated in Commandant's Circular No. 27-45 are intended to permit the Auxiliary to administer its own internal affairs largely by the members themselves, the operation of Auxiliary radio stations as Coast Guard stations must be carefully supervised by the Coast Guard. It follows naturally that only such stations should be included which are of potential value owing to their location and the completeness and satisfactory condition of the equipment. It is not intended that the objective be to include the maximum number possible of amateur stations in the Auxiliary's radio nets but rather that the number be held to that com-



mensurate with the potential emergency needs of the area. While it is realized that the officers and other Coast Guard personnel should actively promote the Auxiliary and manifest an interest in the development of its programs and activities, it is impracticable owing to the radio frequency situation to organize large amateur radio networks principally for instructional purposes. Supervised instruction by means of classroom work and practice on drill tables will be encouraged wherever Coast Guard or Auxiliary facilities are available and members of the communications branch of the Auxiliary are conveniently located with respect to the training facilities utilized.

### **ALAMEDA WAS COAST GUARD'S LARGEST PACIFIC COAST TRAINING STATION**

Wartime training activities of the Coast Guard carried out on the Pacific coast were centered largely at Alameda, Calif., where the service erected, beginning in 1942, a group of buildings for the accommodation of 3,500 men. The grand total expended in the development of this training station was \$2,327,559.

The site of the Alameda Training Station was on Government Island, and consisted of 67 acres. The original 15 acres of land were donated by the city of Alameda in 1930 for the joint use of the Coast Guard, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the Forest Service. In 1940 an additional 35 acres were acquired from the city, and Executive Order 9343 dated May 19, 1943, transferred jurisdiction to the Navy Department for Coast Guard use. An additional 17 acres was purchased by the Coast Guard in 1942. The training station buildings for the most part on the original site were also used for training purposes.

The plans and specifications for the 500-man barracks were prepared by headquarters and the initial contract for the Training Station facilities was awarded by headquarters. All of the other plans and specifications in connection with the project were prepared by the field office (DCGO, Twelfth Naval District and Coast Guard Group). The buildings were of temporary construction to comply with war-time directives.

The first contract for Training Station facilities was awarded February 21, 1942, and provided for five 500-man barracks, mess hall and galley, engineering

building, administration building, infirmary and related roadways, heating, plumbing, electrical, fire protection, etc. This contract was completed June 30, 1942, at a cost of \$1,680,082.94. Additional contracts totaling \$647,476.60 were completed as follows:

- Two additional 500-man barracks.
- Clothing issue building.
- Grading and paving of drill field.
- Band room.
- Incinerator.
- Additional refrigeration facilities.
- Dock and berthing facilities for small boats.
- Store repairs.
- Mark I Antiaircraft Trainer Buildings.

The station when first opened on June 1, 1942, was equipped to accommodate 900 men. At that time it was used solely for the training of recruits. Training for various specialties was added later. These included fireman, signalman, laundryman, radioman, boat-swain's mate, cooks and bakers, and classes for Volunteer Port Security Forces.

The Alameda Training Station will be one of two wartime stations retained for peacetime training.

### **CAPT. H. G. BRADBURY, COAST GUARD OFFICER, AWARDED BRONZE STAR**

For meritorious administrative service in the Southwest Pacific, Capt. Harold G. Bradbury, Assistant District Coast Guard officer, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal by Admiral T. C. Kincaid, commander of the Seventh Fleet, for distinguishing himself as senior Coast Guard officer in the Merchant Marine Detail, Southwest Pacific area, from October 1943 to January 1945. Earlier in the war he commanded the U. S. S. *Leonard Wood*, the assault transport, and also served aboard the U. S. S. *Wakefield*, the former liner S. S. *Manhattan* which was converted to a troop transport. He assumed his present duty last March.

### **NEW PAMPHLET DESCRIBES THE COAST GUARD AS A CAREER**

Career for Tomorrow is the title of the latest edition of the descriptive pamphlet setting forth the advantages of a career in the Coast Guard and the educational program of the Coast Guard



COAST GUARD TRAINING STATION, ALAMEDA, CALIF.

1. General view.
2. Barracks Building and School and Shops Building.
3. Induction Center.

Academy at New London, Conn. With many illustrations and 32 pages of text the new pamphlet outlines the peace-time 4-year Academy course, and the type of service which follows graduation and commissioning in the regular Coast Guard. The illustrations show many of the wartime activities of the Service. Copies of the pamphlet are available upon application to Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington 25, D. C., or the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.

### AN EARLY USE OF RADIO CONTROL OF AIDS TO NAVIGATION

The development of anrac, the radio control of aids to navigation, during the war just past, brings to mind some of the earliest uses of radio or wireless for the remote control of such aids. As early as 1914, in Great Britain, the Clyde Lighthouse Trust employed wireless for the remote control of two fog signals operating on compressed acetylene gas. Both of these fog signals were on the river Clyde, one at Roseneath Patch, situated nearly in the middle of the Firth of Clyde and one at Fort Matilda. The fog signals so controlled were of the explosive type in which acetylene gas was admitted at predetermined intervals and detonated to produce a loud report. The wireless control apparatus was designed by the Marconi Company. The Marconi gas-admission valve was introduced between the gas generator and the stopcock. This was a needle valve controlled by two electromagnets, so arranged that when the first magnet was energized the valve opened wide and allowed the gas to pass freely, while, when the second magnet was energized, it shut the valve firmly so as to be gas-tight.

The wireless receiving gear was in a watertight metal box. Connection to the receiving aerial was made through an insulator. The received signals passed to a "jigger" primary and thence to earth through a terminal passing through the wall. The jigger secondary went to the actual detector—a special form of "coherer." This detector actuated a special relay which was so constructed that, although very sensitive, it had quite a large movement and was therefore capable of keeping in adjustment under various temperature conditions. This end was further ensured by the provision of counterbalancing springs. Two "synchronizers," formed

an essential part of the apparatus, rendering it immune from atmospheric and interference from powerful signals from passing ships—and enabling the same apparatus to perform two distinct functions—turning "on" the gas valve and turning it "off."

The control devices included a clockwork mechanism which ran for 6 months with one winding. This clockwork struck a sharp blow with a hammer every 10 minutes which gave a shake to the relay contacts, got rid of any "stickiness" which might have developed after several months, either in the pivots or at the contacts themselves, and at the same time caused a momentary current to pass through the de-coherer.

Power for the whole receiving apparatus was provided by a battery of dry cells. A small fourfold aerial, supported from a mast about 14 feet high completed the receiving apparatus.

The transmitting apparatus, installed on shore was simplicity itself. For short distances—such as 4-mile communication—it consisted of a 10-inch coil driven off accumulators, a transmitting jigger and condenser, and the transmitting "synchronizers" corresponding to those of the receiving set.

### AUXILIARY COMMUNICATIONS UNITS INCLUDE MANY EX- TEMPORARY RESERVISTS

The recent changes in the regulations for the Coast Guard Auxiliary, permitting the enrollment of radio operators as well as aviators and boat owners, has been followed in the Fourth Naval District by the initiation of an active communications program. In that district the Coast Guard Auxiliary has already developed the nucleus of an effective communications system. This has been made possible through the transfer of the interests of many men from the now demobilized Temporary Reserve forces to the Coast Guard Auxiliary. Many Temporary Reservists had been assigned to communications duty during the war and of these a large number are now taking an active part in the communications branch being organized by the Auxiliary.

The original plan was to organize as rapidly as possible a group of 10 men (with some radio experience if possible) in each flotilla, or, if such men were not available, to group men from adjacent flotillas into such groups. Following their training, these men were to be available to assist the Regular Service



under emergency conditions in manning their communications truck, operating portable equipment, and being available to assist in communications work at the various lifeboat stations. It was planned that the same set-up would be

most useful in the event of floods which frequently develop in the spring in the rivers of Pennsylvania.

It was possible to recruit 7 groups of 10 or more men each for this service, in which number were included men

#### COAST GUARD WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL



Proposed Coast Guard World War II Memorial designed from original drawings made by combat artist Norman Thomas on the beach of Luzon. Plans called for the erection of this monument in Battery Park, New York, N. Y., and of replicas, one on the grounds of the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., and the other in a seaport city on the Pacific coast.

who, prior to the war, were classified as follows:

- 15 licensed amateur station owners.
- 3 boat owners with restricted licenses.
- 6 radio telegraph operators.
- 5 radio technicians in commercial employment.
- 2 graduate radio engineers with 1st class commercial broadcast licenses.
- 2 exservice radio and radar men.
- 3 restricted radio telephone operators.
- 3 with commercial radiotelephone licenses.

The best qualified member of each group was selected as a leader, and these leading men reported to Philadelphia on 27 April 1945, for preliminary training.

It was determined that training for this work should be practical in nature and should be limited to what was required to operate the equipment on which the men might be asked to assist. The course, therefore, consisted largely of radiotelephone procedure and was prepared and conducted in Philadelphia over a period of 7 weeks by Chief Radioman Faber, USCG. In order to gain time so that the men might be available for duty should storms come in the summer of 1945, the training course was speeded by having the men selected as leaders repeat 1 week later to the men serving under them the course that they themselves were taking.

While the classroom work was going on, permission was obtained to equip as an auxiliary communications truck a suitable unit which had been presented to one of the flotillas; thus, before the completion of the classroom work, actual field tests were begun for the men in training and conducted weekly in all parts of the district, so that each of the separate groups had an opportunity to operate the equipment in the communications trucks as well as various pieces of portable equipment. This field program was completed on 19 August 1945, when a general mobilization of all groups and all mobile equipment was held along the south Jersey coast; the equipment being manned originally by the groups in that area who were in turn relieved at intervals by groups from more distant points.

The following are the chief aims of the peacetime program:

To fully train the members of the group to handle all communications

equipment which they might be asked to operate by the regular service in an emergency or for any other cause, and

To furnish a course of interest to amateurs which would qualify them to build, maintain, and operate amateur stations and procure the necessary licenses, both elementary and advanced, for operating same.

The district organization set up to carry out this program is as follows: A communications officer and an assistant communications officer, both staff officers of the district board. One division communications officer for each of the present five Auxiliary divisions. One flotilla communications officer for each flotilla, this member to be a flotilla staff officer.

#### REPORT OF FLEET ADMIRAL KING DESCRIBES OPERATIONS OF COAST GUARD

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, U. S. N., in his final official report to the Secretary of the Navy on the operations of the United States Navy in World War II, for the period of 1 March 1945, to 1 October 1945, had the following to say about the Coast Guard:

On 1 September 1945, Coast Guard personnel totalled 170,480, including 9,624 in the SPARS. Since its total post-war military strength is planned at 34,500, the Coast Guard has taken prompt action looking toward the ultimate demobilization of its war-time forces. All enlistments in the Reserve and Women's Reserve (SPARS) have been discontinued and future enlistments will be in the Regular Coast Guard only and limited to 17-year-olds. Legislation is being requested to permit the acceptance of a limited number of Reserve officers and enlisted men in the Regular Coast Guard.

In addition to the 1,677 Coast Guard craft in active service at the end of the 1945 fiscal year, Coast Guard personnel on 1 August 1945 were manning 326 Navy craft and 254 Army vessels, about 50,000 Coastguardmen serving on Navy and 6,000 on Army craft. Only 84 Reserve vessels remained in service out of a total of 2,089 which had been taken over early in the war, principally to combat the submarine menace along the coasts. There had also been 908 other vessels acquired during the war through purchase, charter, or gift, and all but 252 of these had been disposed of.

Following the defeat of Germany, port security measures on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts were relaxed. The examination of vessels leaving and entering ports was discontinued, as were identification card requirements and licenses for individual vessel movements. Certain restricted areas on these coasts were abolished along with antisabotage water patrols and guards on cargo vessels and waterfront facilities. By the end of the 1945 fiscal year, only 34 ports had Coast

manned, were assigned to forward areas in the Pacific. Supervisory activities over the proper handling and stowage of explosives were extended to naval ammunition depots having port facilities, as well as to naval bases in the Pacific and to European ports handling explosives and ammunition then being deployed to the Pacific. Finally, an intensive educational campaign against oil pollution in American ports was begun. With the surrender of Japan the size



COAST GUARD AUXILIARY, FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICT.

Interior view of communications truck, Charles A. Carter at the microphone.

Guard port protection as against 117 ports a year earlier; the total personnel engaged in such activities had declined from 23,817 to 16,304.

After VE-day, three port protective programs were intensified—fire fighting, supervision over explosive handling, and antioil pollution. The training of personnel in fire prevention and fire fighting techniques was followed by a program coordinated with the Army to improve and strengthen fire protection measures at ports of embarkation. Thirty Navy fireboats, Coast Guard

of the Coast Guard's munition handling details in the Pacific was considerably increased and their task of supervising the handling and loading of explosives for return to the United States was expected to extend over a period of several months.

While the activities of temporary reservists, who serve without pay and are principally engaged in port security work, were being discontinued along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the inland waterways systems after VE-day, enrollments on the west coast did not

relax with the heavy movements to the Pacific of personnel and supplies which continued up to the surrender of Japan. By 1 September 1945, however, there were less than 12,000 temporary reservists assigned to active duty out

In July 1945, 64 fixed and 17 mobile Loran (Long Range Navigation) stations were being operated by the Coast Guard. This advanced method of establishing navigational positions by electronics had been installed promptly



COAST GUARD AUXILIARY, FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICT.  
Norwood Richardson and Milton Neel receiving on Walkie-Talkie.

of a one-time total of 52,333. Some of these were pilots, who under limited control exercised by the Coast Guard had handled 120,000 pilotage assignments in 30 ports during the 1945 fiscal year.

on Iwo Jima and Okinawa and provided Loran lines of position over the Japanese mainland, making for successful bombing missions. Forty-five Racon (Radar Beacon) stations which give, within 120 miles of the station, the dis-

tance and bearing of an airplane or ship, had been installed and were being operated by the Coast Guard on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in Alaska. While certain aids to navigation in the Atlantic area used primarily for war purposes, such as swept channel markings, were being removed, there was an accelerated demand for aids to navigation throughout the Pacific area to facilitate the forward movement of our armed forces. Meanwhile studies are being made of the possibility of designing lightships which could be operated without regular crews on board.

Some 1627 new vessels, aggregating 9,009,216 gross tons, which had been constructed during the fiscal year 1945, had been certificated by the Coast Guard

the various sea frontiers, with a total of 165 planes. These have served as task units in the conduct of air-sea rescue. Assistance was rendered in 686 plane crashes and 786 lives were saved during the fiscal year; 5,357 emergency medical cases were transported and 149 obstructions to navigation and derelicts were sighted for removal.

#### NAME OF RADIO RATING IS CHANGED—SHIPS SERVICE- MEN BEING ABOLISHED

The name of the radio technician and aviation radio technician ratings have been changed to electronic technician's mate and aviation electronic techni-



COAST GUARD AUXILIARY, FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICT.

Communications truck and motor generator unit.

under the marine inspection laws. Annual inspections on 9,720 vessels were completed during the year. The passing of the peak of the emergency ship construction relieved a number of field inspectors who were transferred from the east coast and Great Lakes to Pacific ports for temporary duty.

Merchant Marine Hearing Units continued to operate in all important United States ports while others functioned in Europe, Suez, Ceylon, the South and Southwest Pacific and the Canal Zone. They promptly investigated marine casualties and acted as Government liaison officers in merchant marine affairs.

The Coast Guard maintained 9 air stations along the coasts of the United States, under the operational control of

the various sea frontiers, with a total of 165 planes. These have served as task units in the conduct of air-sea rescue. Assistance was rendered in 686 plane crashes and 786 lives were saved during the fiscal year; 5,357 emergency medical cases were transported and 149 obstructions to navigation and derelicts were sighted for removal.

The rating of Ship's Serviceman will be abolished in the Coast Guard effective 30 June 1946, inasmuch as the postwar needs of the service will not justify the retention of this rating.

All personnel of the Regular Coast Guard and those of the Coast Guard Reserve intending to reenlist in the Regular Coast Guard, who are now holding any of the Ship's Serviceman ratings, should take steps to qualify for another



specialty prior to 30 June 1946, in order that they may not suffer any undue reduction in rating on that date.

### MEDALS AND DECORATIONS AWARDED COAST GUARD PERSONNEL

The following personnel of the United States Coast Guard have been awarded medals and decorations since the beginning of World War II. This list is

arranged alphabetically, the name of the award following the name of the recipient. The list does not include good-conduct medals, marksmanship awards, commendation medals, area campaign ribbons, or purple heart awards. A later edition of The Coast Guard Bulletin will contain this same information arranged according to the names of the awards. Awards not published herein will be published at a later date.

### MEDALS AWARDED FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR TO THE END OF NOVEMBER 1945

Medal	(Total)	USCG		USCGR	
		Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men
Medal of Honor.....	(1)	0	1	0	0
Navy Cross.....	(6)	3	2	1	0
Distinguished Service Medal.....	(1)	1	0	0	0
Legion of Merit.....	(52)	138	6	4	4
Silver Star Medal.....	(52)	13	15	15	9
Distinguished Flying Cross.....	(4)	3	1	0	0
Navy and Marine Corps Medal.....	(159)	18	60	16	65
Bronze Star Medal.....	(139)	45	11	42	41
Air Medal.....	(99)	25	34	7	33
Foreign Government awards.....	(19)	10	0	9	0
Total.....	(532)	156	130	94	152

<sup>1</sup> Gold stars were awarded to 4 individuals in lieu of second Legion of Merit.

Commendation ribbon winners..... 516 officers and men.  
Purple Heart winners..... 957 officers and men  
(as of 27 Nov. 1945).

Alexander, Robert J., Commander: Bronze Star.	Arnhart, Alvis D., Ensign (R): Bronze Star.
Allardice, Corbin C., Lieutenant (Jg) (R): Air Medal.	Arnold, Arthur A., BM2c (R): Silver Star.
Allen, Carl H., Lieutenant: Air Medal.	Arrighi, Richard A., Ensign (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
Allen, Nelson W., SM2c (R): Bronze Star.	Backer, Arthur E., BM1c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
Allison, Samuel W., Lieutenant (R): Silver Star.	Bailey, Bernard A., Lieutenant (R): Air Medal.
Anderson, Alvin Kenneth, BM2c: Silver Star.	Banks, George I., SC2c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
Anderson, Carlton F., CMoMM: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.	Banner, Roger H., Lieutenant: Legion of Merit.
Anderson, Langford, Lieutenant (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.	Barber, Carter, Sp. (PR)1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
Anderson, Malcolm M., RM3c (R): Bronze Star.	Barker, Lloyd E., AMM1c (R): Air Medal.
Anderson, Robert P., Commander: Bronze Star.	Barrett, John A., S2c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
Anderson, Robert W., Ensign (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.	Bartlett, David H., Commander: Legion of Merit.
Anderson, Rowland R., S2c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.	Beezer, Earl F., Jr., BM1c: Bronze Star.
Arbuckle, Robert W., S2c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.	Behrends, William C., AMM2c: Air Medal.

- Bender, John L., Lieutenant (R) : Bronze Star.
- Bennett, David E., S1c (R) : Bronze Star Medal.
- Bennett, Warren, CMM : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Benson, Clifford Leonard, Lieutenant (Jg) (R) : Bronze Star.
- Berdine, Harold S., Commander : Legion of Merit.
- Berg, Martin D., Lieutenant Commander (R) : Bronze Star.
- Bernard, Philip E., CBM : Legion of Merit.
- Berreth, William M., AMM2c (R) : Air Medal.
- Betz, George C., MoMM2c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Betz, George E., S1c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Bigelow, Palmer W., Jr., AP1c (R) : Air Medal.
- Bilderback, Kenneth M., Lieutenant (Jg) : Air Medal.
- Billos, Harry P., EM2c : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Bloomfield, John E., S1c : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Bohm, Charles Henry, BM1c : Bronze Star.
- Bottoms, Benjamin A., RM1c : Distinguished Flying Cross.
- Bowers, Maurice L., Lieutenant : Air Medal.
- Boyette, James, S1c : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Bradshaw, Odell I., MoMM3c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Brallier, Bret H., Commander : Silver Star.
- Braswell, Marvin T., Commander : Foreign Government Award.
- Braswell, Wheeler M., Ensign : (Florida) Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Braswell, Wheeler M., Lieutenant (Jg) : (Pennsylvania) Air Medal.
- Bresnahan, Richard T., ARM1c : Air Medal.
- Brien, Clyde T., S1c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Burch, Francis X., AMM1c : Air Medal.
- Burke, Rayner C., CQM : Silver Star Medal.
- Burke, Richard L., Commander : Distinguished Flying Cross.
- Burke, William E., S1c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Burkhard, Arthur H., Cox. : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Burns, Ralph, Lieutenant : Legion of Merit.
- Burton, Joe T., AMM1c : Air Medal.
- Buswell, Charles C., AMM1c : Air Medal.
- Butcher, Reginald W., Lieutenant Commander : Legion of Merit.
- Butler, Ralph W., Ensign : Air Medal.
- Buxton, Henry L., Sp(F)1c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Cadam, James H., ARM1c (R) : Air Medal.
- Campbell, Leonard W., CBM : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Cantillon, Matthew P., Lieutenant (Jg) (R) : Silver Star.
- Cantwell, John F., F1c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Cariens, Richard J., MoMM1c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Carrozza, Alfonso D., Y2c : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Carter, Sydney G., Lieutenant (Jg) (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Cass, William F., Lieutenant Commander : Bronze Star.
- Chastain, Waldron B., SC3c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Cheever, William A., CBM : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Choina, Leroy A., S2c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Church, Harry M., S1c : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Claiborne, Charles B., Lieutenant (R) : Bronze Star.
- Clark, David C., SoM2c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Clark, George C., Lieutenant (Jg) (R) : British Distinguished Service Cross.
- Clark, Paul Leaman, F1c : Navy Cross.
- Cobb, Charles A., ARM1c : Air Medal.
- Coburn, Winston T., SoM3c (R) : Bronze Star.
- Coffee, Harry D., ARM2c (R) : Air Medal.
- Cole, Vernon, S1c (R) : Bronze Star.
- Coler, Charles L., Ensign : Air Medal.
- Collins, Garland W., Commander : Bronze Star.
- Collins, John Francis, MoMM1c : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Colvin, Robert A., ARM2c (R) : Air Medal.
- Cone, Burtis P., Lieutenant : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Connor, Thomas H., MoMM1c (R) : Bronze Star.
- Conti, Edward P., Cox. (R) : Bronze Star.
- Cook, Lloyd A., AMM1c : Air Medal.
- Corrigan, Joseph B., AOM2c : Air Medal.
- Coultas, William F., Cox : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Cowart, Kenneth K., Commander : Silver Star.
- Cramer, Louis Jay, CBM : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Cullen, John C., BM2c : Legion of Merit.
- Cunningham, Frank M., SoM2c : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Curry, Ralph R., Commander : Legion of Merit.
- Dale, Carlos Kenny, Lieutenant (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

- Dame, James R., Ensign: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Dameron, Ben Butterworth, Lieutenant: Air Medal.
- Damewood, Vernon W., BM1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Dannison, Byron G., CBM: Silver Star.
- David, Charles W., Jr., StM1c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- David, Malcolm J., AMM3c (R): Air Medal.
- Davis, Alan W., Cox.: Bronze Star.
- DeJarnette, Harold M., BM2c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- DeJoy, Anthony J., Commander: Bronze Star.
- Del Pra, A. E., Lieutenant Commander: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- DeMichaels, LaSalle, AMM1c (R): Air Medal.
- Denman, Douglas C., Cox.: Silver Star.
- Dexter, Dwight Hodge, Commander: Silver Star.
- Deyampert, Warren T., St2c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Dichiaro, Robert M., S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- DiLorenzo, Edmond, S2c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Doak, Gaylen E., Flt: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Dodd, Neal D., SoM3c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Doebler, Harold J., Commander: Bronze Star.
- Donahue, William E., ARM1c: Air Medal.
- Donnell, James A., AMM2c (R): Air Medal.
- Donnelly, Jack W., AMM2c (R): Air Medal.
- Donohue, Robert, Rear Admiral: Legion of Merit.
- Duckworth, Clifton M., CCM: Legion of Merit.
- Dudley, Ralph L., Cox.: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Dunne, Robert J., EM3c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Durgin, Willard L., MoMM1c (R): Legion of Merit.
- Durham, William N., Lieutenant: Air Medal.
- Eaton, Philip B., Rear Admiral: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Eckels, Harry H., Lieutenant: Air Medal.
- Eddy, Sedgwick R., Ensign: Air Medal.
- Edge, R. R., Lieutenant (R): Bronze Star.
- Eisenstat, Irving, ARM1c (R): Air Medal.
- Elmer, Robert E. P., Jr., Lieutenant (Jg) (R): Silver Star.
- Emerson, Robert E., Lieutenant (Jg): Silver Star.
- Enbody, David B., Lieutenant (R): Bronze Star.
- Evans, Gilbert R., Lieutenant Commander: Air Medal.
- Evans, Raymond J., CSM: Navy Cross.
- Eversfield, William, S1c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Fak, Robert, ARM1c (R): Air Medal.
- Farley, Joseph F., Rear Admiral: Legion of Merit.
- Farrar, Arthur, Lieutenant (Jg) (R): Bronze Star.
- Farrar, Miri J., Jr., Cox. (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Feldman, Herbert, Lieutenant Commander (R): Legion of Merit.
- Ferranto, John J., Jr., AOM1c: Air Medal.
- Finklea, James R., ARM1c: Air Medal.
- Flanagan, Thomas R., Lieutenant (Jg) (R): Bronze Star.
- Fletcher, Edward, AMM2c (R): Air Medal.
- Ford, James, Lieutenant (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Fortier, Gerald A., CBM: Bronze Star.
- Freeman, Frank W., MoMM2c: Bronze Star.
- Freeman, James Stewart, Lieutenant: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- French, Reginald H., Commander: Legion of Merit.
- Friel, John J., Jr., Ensign (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Friend, Charles, MoMM1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Fritzche, Edward H., Captain: Legion of Merit, Gold Star.
- Frost, Edwin R., Lieutenant (Jg) (R): Bronze Star.
- Fulford, Nathaniel S., Commander: Bronze Star.
- Fuller, Bert P., RM3c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Fuller, Richard L., Ensign: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Galloway, Grady Ransom, Lieutenant (R): Silver Star.
- Galyean, Willard E., AMM2c: Air Medal.
- Gardner, John N., AS (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Garner, David, RM1c (R): Bronze Star.
- Gehlert, Gustave A., Jr., F2c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Gerber, George J., AMM1c: Air Medal.
- Gerwe, Vincent J., AMM1c: Air Medal.
- Gifford, Harry C., Lieutenant Commander: Silver Star.
- Gill, Warren C., Lieutenant (Jg) (R): Legion of Merit, Navy Cross.
- Gilleran, Clarence J., Lieutenant: Bronze Star.
- Giltner, William F., Cox. (R): Bronze Star.
- Gislason, Gene R., Lieutenant (R): Silver Star.

- Goldman, Robert, PM2c (R): Bronze Star.
- Goleniecki, John V., BM1c: Legion of Merit.
- Gordon, William Hyatt, Surgeon, USPHS: Bronze Star.
- Gouker, Roy E., Lieutenant (Jg)\* (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Gould, James R., AS (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Graft, Howard J., AMM2c (R): Air Medal.
- Graves, Garrett V. A., Commander: Legion of Merit.
- Gray, William T., Lieutenant (Jg): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Green, James E., AMM1c: Air Medal.
- Greene, Eugene C., S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Gregory, Robert L., CAP: Air Medal.
- Griffith, Robert L., Lieutenant Commander, USPHS: Bronze Star.
- Gross, Robert H. Cox.: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Gunther, Alvin F., CMM: Silver Star.
- Guzik, Raymond R., MoMM2c: Bronze Star.
- Hagen, Paul E., BM2c (R): Bronze Star.
- Hagglove, Jonas Torgny, Lieutenant Commander: Silver Star.
- Hainrihar, Anton J., CWT: Silver Star.
- Hall, Norman B., Commodore: Legion of Merit.
- Hall, Rae B., Captain: Legion of Merit.
- Hammette, Harrell E., RM3c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Hammond, Joseph F., S2c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Hannigan, John F., BM2c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Hardin, Truman, Lieutenant (Jg) (R): Bronze Star.
- Harland, George John, SoM3c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Harris, Elmer, GM1c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Harris, Glen Livingston, Surfman: Silver Star.
- Harrison, Benjamin F., Mach.: Silver Star.
- Harrison, John P., Cox. (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Harwood, Charles W., Captain: Legion of Merit.
- Hazel, Gordon S., AMM1c: Air Medal.
- Heath, James L., Jr., ARM: Air Medal.
- Hedrick, Ernest D., Ensign: Air Medal.
- Heimer, Roger C., Captain: Legion of Merit, Gold Star.
- Hendley, Coit T., Lieutenant (Jg) (R): Silver Star.
- Hendrix, John T., EM: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Herrmann, Harry E., S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Hersey, Paul F., Lieutenant (Jg) (Maine): Air Medal.
- Hersey, Paul F., Lieutenant (Jg) (Mass.): Air Medal.
- Hewins, John S., Lieutenant (Jg) (R): Bronze Star.
- Hickman, William L., ARM1c: Air Medal.
- Higbee, Frank D., Captain: Legion of Merit.
- Hildtich, Frank D., Lieutenant: Bronze Star.
- Hill, Walter, S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Hilton, Carl H., Commander: (Foreign decoration) Order of Trujillo and Order of Military Merit.
- Hirshfield, James A., Captain: Navy Cross.
- Houston, Lewis C., Lieutenant: Legion of Merit.
- Howard, Sam Francis, BM2c (R): Bronze Star.
- Hoyle, Robert, Lieutenant (Jg): Silver Star.
- Hunt, James S., Commander (R): Silver Star.
- Hutchins, Roy M., Lieutenant: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Hutchinson, George F., Lieutenant (Jg) (R): Silver Star.
- Imlay, Miles Hopkins, Captain: Legion of Merit, Gold Star, Silver Star.
- Ing, Edwin Bruce, Lieutenant Commander: Air Medal.
- Irwin, Patrick B., Ensign: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Ivy, Charles B., MoMM1c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Jason, Edward Lloyd, S2c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Jennings, Damon, CMM: Silver Star.
- Jester, Maurice D., Commander: Navy Cross.
- Johnson, John M., Lieutenant (Jg): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Jones, Donald L., ARM1c: Air Medal.
- Jordan, Jack S., S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Joseph, John M., Lieutenant: Bronze Star.
- Kallas, Peter, MoMM1c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Kashinkas, Jerome F., MoMM1c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Keating, Robert R., ARM2c (R): Air Medal.
- Kellam, John H., Ensign (R): Bronze Star.
- Kelley, Thomas N., Lieutenant Commander (R): Bronze Star.
- Kellogg, Glenn I., Ensign: Air Medal.
- Kenderson, Alexander G., ARM1c (R): Air Medal.
- Kienholz, Robert B., AOM2c: Air Medal.
- King, Herbert H., ARM1c (R): Air Medal.

- Kirstine, Lance J., Lieutenant Commander: Legion of Merit, French Croix de Guerre.
- Klein, Jacob, Jr., S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Knoll, Arthur N., Ensign: Air Medal.
- Korowicki, Stanley J., S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Kramm, Herman H., GM3c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Krohn, Abraham, S2c (R): Bronze Star.
- Kupac, Wendel J., SSM3c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Kurta, Stanley B., Lieutenant (jg) (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Larsen, Howard R., S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Lawless, John D., WT2c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Lawrence, William G., CBM (R): Silver Star.
- Lee, James, S1c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- LeGates, Walter L., CWT: Silver Star.
- Lenci, John, Lieutenant: Bronze Star.
- Levy, Harold, CPhM (R): Legion of Merit.
- Lewandowski, Edward Paul, RdM3c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Lewis, Edward E., Ch. Mach.: Bronze Star.
- Lewis, Edwin Leonard, Cox.: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Lilly, C. B., BM2c (R): Silver Star.
- Lindquist, Karl A. E., Lieutenant Commander: Bronze Star.
- Livingston, John C., S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Lofton, John Hale, S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Logar, Henry J., QM2c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Long, Wilson K., Lieutenant (jg) (R): Silver Star.
- Longmire, James C., GM3c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Lowery, George A., CBM: Bronze Star.
- Luse, James D., Lieutenant: Bronze Star.
- Lysaght, Marshall, CBM (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Mackay, James A., Lieutenant (jg) (R): Bronze Star.
- Macklin, Edward E., F1c (R): Bronze Star.
- MacLane, Gordon H., Lieutenant: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Maks, Walter, AMM2c (R): Air Medal.
- Mann, Frederick D., BM1c: Silver Star.
- Marron, Raymond Kirgil, Captain: Bronze Star.
- Marshall, R. E., AOM2c (R): Air Medal.
- Martin, Henry, Jr., S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Massman, John D., Cox. (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Mathis, Virgil B., MoMM1c (R): Bronze Star.
- Mauerman, Raymond J., Captain: Legion of Merit, Gold Star.
- McCabe, Frank M., Lieutenant Commander: Bronze Star, Legion of Merit.
- McCall, John W., AMM1c (R): Air Medal.
- McCormick, Joseph T., Ensign: Air Medal.
- McCormick, Nelson C., Lieutenant Commander: Legion of Merit.
- McElligott, Raymond T., Captain: Bronze Star.
- McGillicuddy, Leo X., Coxswain: Bronze Star.
- McGowan, William H., Lieutenant (R): Bronze Star.
- McGrath, Charles J., SoM2c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- McKean, George W., Captain: Order of Military Merit of Brazil.
- McLane, Leon J., AMM2c (R): Air Medal.
- McManus, Edward Joseph, RM3c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- McMillan, William M., BM1c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- McMullan, Ira H., Lieutenant: Air Medal.
- McMullen, Roderick Peter, F1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- McNeil, Donald C., Captain: Bronze Star.
- McNichols, Stephen L., Lieutenant (jg) (R): Bronze Star.
- McPhail, Richard V., Lieutenant (jg) (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Meeberg, Urho I., CM2c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Meeker, Rex G., F1c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Meekins, G. Tinsley, Ensign (R): Bronze Star.
- Michels, John H., Lieutenant (R): Bronze Star.
- Miles, Emerson W., Ensign (R): Air Medal.
- Miller, Billy L., F1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Miller, Harold C., BM2c: Silver Star.
- Miller, Harvey J., Lieutenant (jg): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Miller, Jack Neil, BM2c: Silver Star.
- Mitchell, William G., SK1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Moore, Harold C., Commander: Bronze Star.
- Moschetti, George S., MoMM1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Mueller, William H., BM1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Mulieri, B. C. F., Lieutenant Commander (R): Commendatore of the Order of the Crown of Italy.



- Munro, Douglas A., SM1c: Congressional Medal of Honor.
- Munter, William H., Captain: Legion of Merit.
- Murphy, Daniel Francis, Jr., BM2c (R): Bronze Star.
- Murphy, William E., Ensign: Silver Star.
- Murray, Glenn C., S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Muzzy, James S., Lieutenant Commander: Legion of Merit.
- Nelson, Norman M., Commander: Legion of Merit.
- Nelson, Roy C., MoMM1c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Newell, Raymond B., Lieutenant: Bronze Star.
- Nickerson, Arthur, CM1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Nipper, Fred A., AOM3c (R): Air Medal.
- Nirschel, Fred W., Lieutenant Commander (R): Silver Star.
- Noack, Roland H., Jr., S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- North, James B., BM2c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- O'Brien, Austin, PhM2c (R): Bronze Star.
- O'Hayre, Robert J., Lieutenant (Jg) (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Olson, Bjarne Olaf, RdM3c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Olson, Russel I., RM3c (R): Bronze Star.
- O'Neill, Merlin, Captain: Legion of Merit.
- Owen, Robert W., S1c (R): Bronze Star.
- Owens, Francis L., HA2c (R): Bronze Star.
- Oxley, Gene E., S1c (R): Silver Star.
- Pain, Rodney H. H., Lieutenant (Jg) (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Paine, James W., Lieutenant Commander: Bronze Star.
- Palmer, Walter L., S1c (R): Silver Star.
- Patterson, John E., Cox. (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Pattysen, Brewster G., Ensign (R): Bronze Star Medal.
- Payne, Ernest W., Lieutenant: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Pedersen, Arne C., Lieutenant: Bronze Star.
- Peer, Richard S., Ensign: Bronze Star.
- Petersen, Robert L., AMM1c (R): Air Medal.
- Peterson, Carl Uno, Lieutenant Commander: Legion of Merit.
- Peterson, Clarence H., Captain: Silver Star.
- Petrenki, John, Jr., CMoMM (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Petronick, Theodore G., S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Pfeiffer, Arthur, Lieutenant: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Pfister, Arthur F., Lieutenant Commander (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Phillips, Gordon A., Lieutenant (R): Bronze Star.
- Pillard, Arthur E., CBM: Legion of Merit.
- Pinney, Herbert W., AMM1c: Air Medal.
- Pollack, A., Lieutenant Commander (R): Bronze Star.
- Pollard, Francis C., Lieutenant Commander: Navy and Marine Corps Medal, Legion of Merit.
- Powers, Burke I., Lieutenant (Jg) (R): Bronze Star.
- Powers, James A., S2c (R): Bronze Star.
- Prause, Robert H., Lieutenant: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Prichard, George W., Cox.: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Pritchard, John A., Jr., Lieutenant: Distinguished Flying Cross, Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Proffitt, George L., AMM2c: Air Medal.
- Putske, Stanley G., RM2c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Racanelli, Vito N., SoM2c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Radke, Leonard M., AOM2c (R): Air Medal.
- Ragan, Oran D., BM2c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Rahle, Oliver, Lieutenant: Bronze Star.
- Rau, Robert Carl, Lieutenant (Jg) (R): Bronze Star.
- Rediger, Jack N., S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Rednour, Forrest O., SC2c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Reilly, Louis I., Lieutenant Commander: Distinguished Service Cross (British Award).
- Richmond, Alfred C., Captain: Bronze Star.
- Riedel, William R., Lieutenant Commander: Bronze Star.
- Rielly, Robert B., AOM2c (R): Air Medal.
- Ries, Elmer V., AMM2c: Air Medal.
- Rigg, Henry K., Lieutenant (R): Bronze Star.
- Riley, Francis X., Lieutenant (Jg): Bronze Star.
- Riskedahl, Wayne A., MoMM1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Roberts, John D., ARM1c: Air Medal.
- Robertshaw, Jacob D., Lieutenant (R): Bronze Star.
- Rodgers, Charles D., Sp1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
- Rollins, Glenn L., Lieutenant Commander: Bronze Star.
- Rose, Earl G., Rear Admiral: Bronze Star.
- Rozier, Walter L., AP1c: Air Medal.

- Rua, Louis, Flc (R) : Bronze Star.  
 Ruding, Walter G., Flc (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Ruff, James O., RM3c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Ryan, Billy R., Lieutenant (jg) : Bronze Star.  
 Ryssy, John W., Commander : Legion of Merit.  
 Sagas, Robert, Slc (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Salmon, Robert M., Lieutenant (R) : Silver Star.  
 Salsbury, Vaughn E., Lieutenant (R) : Air Medal.  
 Sanders, Carver G., BM2c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Sargent, Thomas R., Lieutenant Commander : Bronze Star.  
 Scalap, Bernard Edward, Lieutenant Commander : Silver Star.  
 Scheu, Robert S., Lieutenant (jg) (R) : Bronze Star.  
 Scheurman, John C., Slc (R) : Silver Star.  
 Schlesinger, Rudolph T., CPhM (R) : Legion of Merit.  
 Schoning, Rudolph H., ARM1c (R) : Air Medal.  
 Schoppert, Kenton P., Ensign (R) : Bronze Star.  
 Schrader, James Newton, Lieutenant Commander : Air Medal.  
 Seamon, Max T., Slc (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Seamon, William E., MoMM3c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Seidl, James C., Jr., Ensign : Air Medal.  
 Shank, Harold E., GM2c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Shaw, Harold Z., AMM1c : Air Medal.  
 Shelton, Francis A., Lieutenant (R) : Air Medal.  
 Shields, James W., Lieutenant (R) : Air Medal.  
 Smart, Ned E., Slc (R) : Bronze Star.  
 Smith, Edward H., Rear Admiral : Distinguished Service Medal.  
 Smith, Edwin E., Lieutenant (jg) (R) : Bronze Star.  
 Smith, James P., Lieutenant (jg) (R) : Bronze Star Medal.  
 Smith, Richard Robert, Lieutenant Commander : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Smith, Wilbur Reece, Ensign (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Smith, William Epp, Slc (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Snyder, Richard T., BM1c : Silver Star.  
 Soule, Floyd M., Commander (R) : Bronze Star.  
 Sparling, William A., BM2c : Silver Star.  
 Speck, Russel M., Cox. : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Spencer, Lyndon, Rear Admiral : Legion of Merit.  
 Stanley, John Theodore, Lieutenant Commander : Legion of Merit.  
 Starrett, William J., Lieutenant (jg) (R) : Bronze Star.  
 Starr, John, Lieutenant (jg) : Bronze Star.  
 Stelmasczyk, Benjamin, CRE : Legion of Merit.  
 Stetkar, Emil, BM1c : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Stewart, Alexander H., Jr., Commander (R) : Bronze Star.  
 Stewart, Francis P., ARM1c : Air Medal.  
 Stewart, Melvin L., Lieutenant (R) : Bronze Star.  
 Strauch, William D., Jr., Lieutenant (R) : Bronze Star.  
 String, John F., Jr., Lieutenant (R) : Silver Star.  
 Stulinen, Wesley M., BM2c : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Summer, John Francis, Lieutenant (jg) (R) : Bronze Star.  
 Summerfield, Albert J., Lieutenant : Bronze Star.  
 Sutphin, Clarence H., BM1c : Bronze Star.  
 Swanston, William I., Commander : Air Medal.  
 Sweeney, William F., GM3c : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Swiere, Michael J., MoMM2c : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Synon, George D., Lieutenant Commander : Legion of Merit.  
 Tarr, Daniel J., Surfman : Silver Star.  
 Taylor, Clifford, AOM2c (R) : Air Medal.  
 Terrien, Ross H., AMM1c : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Tezanos, Joseph, GM2c : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Tharp, Edward R., Lieutenant (jg) : Bronze Star.  
 Thomas, Charles W., Captain : Legion of Merit.  
 Thomas, Horace Leslie, CEM (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Thompson, Edward C., Jr., Lieutenant Commander : Silver Star, Legion of Merit.  
 Thomsen, Neils P., Lieutenant : Legion of Merit.  
 Thresher, Russell W., Lieutenant Commander : Bronze Star.  
 Tiller, Jennings R., S2c (R) : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Tillett, Forrest D., Cox. : Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Tillman, William N., Ensign : Bronze Star.  
 Timber, William A., AMM1c : Air Medal.  
 Tollaksen, Leslie B., Lieutenant Commander : Bronze Star.  
 Towey, Stuart C., AMM2c (R) : Air Medal.

Townsend, Marshall O., SoM1c: Bronze Star.  
 Trester, Glenn E., Commander: Bronze Star.  
 Trump, William F., MoMM1c (R): Silver Star.  
 Tucker, Frank Allan, Cox. (R): Bronze Star.  
 Unger, Aden C., Commander: Silver Star.  
 Vandeleur, John S., Jr., SM3c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Vanderscoff, Charles R., EM2c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Vann, George D., S1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Van Nostrand, Leroy, Lieutenant: Bronze Star.  
 Vernon, Albert, Lieutenant (jg) (R) (Del.): Bronze Star.  
 Vernon, Albert, Lieutenant (jg) (R) (Pa.): Bronze Star.  
 Vile, Robert G., F1c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Voldish, Adolph S., ARM1c: Air Medal.  
 Volton, Alfred, Lieutenant: Bronze Star.  
 von Paulsen, Carl C., Captain: Legion of Merit.  
 Vyn, Arend, Jr., Lieutenant (jg) (R): Silver Star.  
 Waldron, John A., Lieutenant (jg) (R): Bronze Star.  
 Walker, Paul E., Surgeon, USPHS: Bronze Star.  
 Wallace, William C., Ensign: Air Medal.  
 Walsh, Quentin R., Commander: Navy Cross.  
 Walters, Herbert, AOM2c: Air Medal.  
 Ward, Ellis P., Ensign: Air Medal.  
 Ward, Robert G., S1c (R): Silver Star.  
 Ward, Thomas W., CBM: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Webb, Harold W., AOM2c: Air Medal.  
 Weeks, Sherman M., PhoM2c (R): Air Medal.  
 Wessels, Lester F., AOM1c (R): Air Medal.  
 West, Milton O., Jr., S1c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 White, Henry C., Lieutenant (jg): Air Medal.  
 White, Howard A., Lieutenant Commander: Bronze Star.  
 Wiegand, Charles E., BM1c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Wiggin, Phillip Munroe, Cox. (R): Bronze Star.  
 Wilcox, Robert, Lieutenant Commander: Legion of Merit.  
 Williams, Fred William, Jr., S2c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Williams, Wilbert D. B., S2c (R): Bronze Star.  
 Willis, Hardy M., AP1c: Air Medal.  
 Wilson, Owen T., AMM1c (R): Air Medal.

Wolf, George M., MoMM2c (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Wolfe, Seymour, CAP: Air Medal.  
 Wood, Bernard B., Ensign: Bronze Star.  
 Yaccarino, Joseph, Jr., PhM1c (R): Legion of Merit.  
 Young, J. E., QM2c: Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Youngren, Richard E., Lieutenant (jg) (R): Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Zeigler, Herbert D., ARM1c: Air Medal.

#### TEMPORARY RESERVE OFFICERS OF BALTIMORE UNIT ARE COMMENDED

Three additional members of the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve, all officers in the Auxiliary-Temporary Reserve unit of Baltimore, Md., have been commended by the Commandant for their outstanding performance of duty. These letters were sent to Lt. Comdr. (T) Edward E. Warren, commanding officer; Lt. (T) William J. Cleaver, training officer; and Lt. (T) Frank G. Weber, executive officer. The letter to Lieutenant Cleaver follows, the others were similar:

To: Lieutenant William J. Cleaver,  
USCGR (T).

Via: DCGO, 5ND.

Subj.: Letter of Commendation.

1. You have served in the Coast Guard as training officer of the Baltimore Auxiliary-Temporary Reserve, one of the leading units of its kind, located in the second largest port on the Atlantic coast.

2. It gives me great pleasure to commend you highly for your patriotism in giving so unstintingly of your time and energy to the Coast Guard. By your outstanding devotion to duty and the competence and efficiency with which you organized and administered your work, you have contributed materially to the war effort and served your country well.

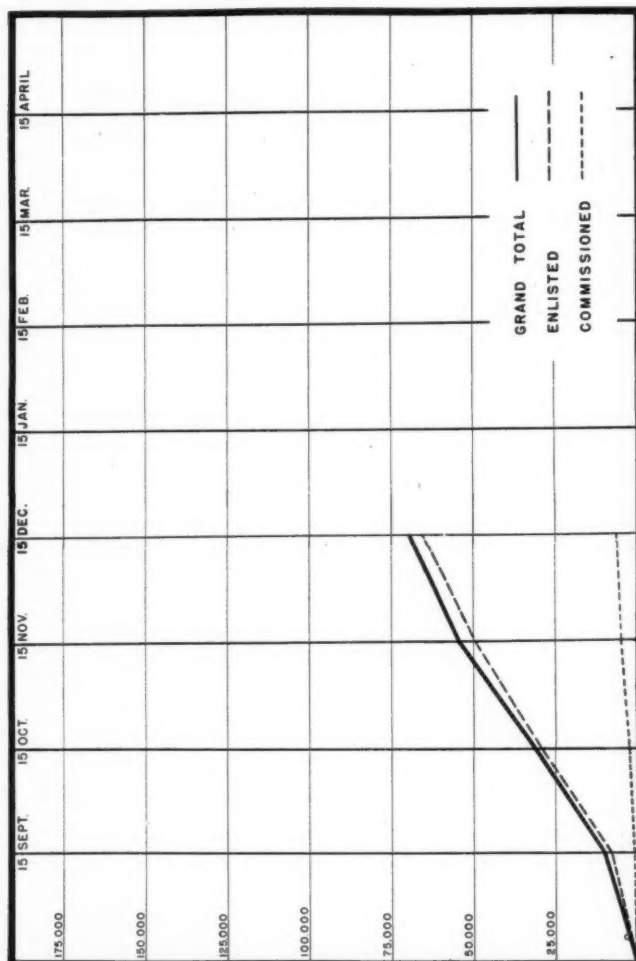
3. A copy of this letter will be made a part of your permanent record at headquarters.

L. T. CHALKER,  
*Acting.*

#### NINE MARINE INSPECTORS PLACED ON THE RE- TIRED LIST

Nine inspectors of hulls and boilers under the former Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation were retired from active duty on 31 October. Eight of these men had reached the statutory retirement age but were retained for service during the war and have now

## COAST GUARD PERSONNEL DEMOBILIZED



been placed on the retired list. Lieutenant Commander Kennedy retired voluntarily. This group consisted of the following:

Commander Richard F. Bailey, USCGR (T), inspector of boilers at Boston.

Lt. Comdr. Silas M. Boothby, USCGR (T), assistant inspector of boilers at Portland.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph C. Dobson, USCGR (T), inspector of hulls at Cleveland.

Lt. Comdr. William H. Dungan, USCGR (T) inspector of boilers at Cleveland.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas W. Gould, USCGR (T) inspector of hulls at Cleveland.

Lt. Comdr. Samuel Aaron Kennedy, USCGR (T) assistant inspector of hulls at San Francisco.

Lt. Comdr. John Milne, USCGR (T) assistant inspector of boilers at Norfolk.

Lt. Comdr. George H. Toon, USCGR (T) assistant inspector of hulls at Philadelphia.

Lt. Comdr. David C. Young, USCGR (T) inspector of boilers at Norfolk.

#### HOWARD-SYLVESTER RESUSCITATION METHOD STILL IN USE

The pamphlet, Artificial Respiration (NAVCG-139), which is the most recent Coast Guard publication on methods of artificial respiration, and which at the time of its issue was reviewed in the COAST GUARD BULLETIN of August 1945, covered the Eve method and the Schaefer method but made no mention of the Howard-Sylvester method, which had earlier been described and approved in Instructions for U. S. Coast Guard Stations, 1934, and the pamphlet, Directions for Restoring the Apparently Drowned (1939), both of which are now out of print. This omission of the Howard-Sylvester method in the most recent publication has apparently caused some confusion as to whether this is still considered to be an approved method.

Although the Howard-Sylvester method can be used only when assistants are available, it is still an approved method. Therefore, in order to cover all emergencies, Coast Guard personnel are expected to be familiar with the Howard-Sylvester method of artificial respiration, as well as with the Schaefer and Eve methods. The Howard-Sylvester method is described below.

##### HOWARD-SYLVESTER METHOD

**RULE I. Arouse the patient.**—Do not move the patient unless in danger of

freezing; instantly expose the face to the air, toward the wind if there be any; wipe dry the mouth and nostrils; rip the clothing so as to expose the chest and waist; give two or three quick, smarting claps on the chest with the open hand.

If the patient does not revive proceed immediately as follows:

**RULE II. To expell water from the stomach and chest.**—Separate the jaws and keep them apart by placing between the teeth a cork or small bit of wood; turn the patient on his face, a large bundle of tightly rolled clothing being placed beneath the stomach; press heavily on the back over it for half a minute, or as long as fluids flow freely from the mouth.

**RULE III. To produce breathing.**—Clear the mouth and throat of mucus by introducing into the throat the corner of a handkerchief wrapped closely around the forefinger; turn the patient on the back, the roll of clothing being so placed as to raise the pit of the stomach above the level of the rest of the body. Let an assistant with a handkerchief or piece of dry cloth draw the tip of the tongue out of one corner of the mouth (which prevents the tongue from falling back and choking the entrance to the windpipe), and keep it projecting a little beyond the lips. Let another assistant grasp the arms just below the elbows and draw them steadily upward by the sides of the patient's head to the ground, the hands nearly meeting (which enlarges the capacity of the chest and induces inspiration). While this is being done let a third assistant take position astride the patient's hips with his elbows resting upon his own knees, his hands extended ready for action. Next, let the assistant standing at the head turn down the patient's arms to the sides of the body, the assistant holding the tongue, changing hands if necessary to let the arms pass. Just before the patient's hands reach the ground, the man astride the body will grasp the body with his hands, the balls of the thumbs resting on either side of the pit of the stomach, the fingers falling into the grooves between the short ribs. Now, using his knees as a pivot, he will at the moment the patient's hands touch the ground throw (not too suddenly) all his weight forward on his hands, and at the same time squeeze the waist between them as if he wished to force anything in the chest upward out of the mouth; he will deepen the pressure while he slowly counts 1, 2, 3, 4 (a period of 2 to 2½ seconds) then suddenly let go with a final push, which will spring



him back to his first position. This completes expiration.

At the instant of his letting go, the man at the patient's head will again draw the arms steadily upward to the sides of the patient's head as before (the assistant holding the tongue, again changing hands to let the arms pass if necessary), holding them there while he slowly counts 1, 2, 3, 4 (a period of 2 to 2½ seconds). This completes inspiration.

Repeat these movements deliberately and perseveringly 12 to 15 times in every minute—thus imitating the natural motions of breathing.

If natural breathing be not restored after a trial of the bellows movement for the space of about 4 minutes, then turn the patient a second time on the stomach, as directed in rule II, rolling the body in the opposite direction from that in which it was first turned, for the purpose of freeing the air passage from any remaining water. Continue the artificial respiration from 1 to 4 hours, or until the patient breathes, according to rule III; and for a while after the appearance of returning life, carefully aid the first short gasps until deepened into full breaths. Continue the drying and rubbing, which should have been unceasingly practiced from the beginning by assistants, taking care not to interfere with the means employed to produce breathing. Thus the limbs of the patient should be rubbed, always in an upward direction toward the body, with firm-grasping pressure and energy, using the bare hands, dry flannels, or handkerchiefs, and continuing the friction under the blankets or over the dry clothing. The warmth of the body can also be promoted by the application of hot flannels to the stomach and armpits, bottles of hot water, heated bricks, etc., to the limbs and soles of the feet.

**RULE IV. After-treatment.**—Externally: As soon as breathing is established let the patient be stripped of all wet clothing, wrapped in blankets only, put to bed comfortably warm, but with a free circulation of fresh air, and left to perfect rest. Internally: Give aromatic spirits of ammonia in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to the weight of the patient, or hot tea or coffee, every 10 or 15 minutes for the first hour, and as often thereafter as may seem expedient. Later manifestations: After reaction is fully established there is great danger of congestion of the lungs, and if perfect rest is not maintained for at least 48 hours it sometimes occurs that the patient is seized with great difficulty of breathing, and death is liable to follow unless im-

mediate relief is afforded. In such cases apply a large mustard plaster over the breast. If the patient gasps for breath before the mustard takes effect, assist the breathing by carefully repeating the artificial respiration.

#### **UNLOADING OF EXPLOSIVES PLACES HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY ON COAST GUARD**

A heavy responsibility is being placed on Coast Guard explosive-handling supervisory details by the great increase in the number of vessels in United States ports unloading explosives. The task of unloading ships with return shipments of explosives and ammunition is approaching a critical stage because there are more ships in or approaching our ports than there are facilities available for berthing. For the next several months there will be many ships at anchorages awaiting berths at explosive-unloading facilities. In this connection, Searsport, Maine; Earle, N. J.; Charleston, S. C.; Port Chicago, Calif.; Beaver, Oreg.; Mulkiteo and Bangor, Wash., are working extra shifts. San Jacinto, Tex., is working 10 hours a day, 6 days a week.

#### **JOHANSEN FOLLOWS ETHERIDGE AS CAPTAIN OF THE PORT AT GALVESTON**

Lt. Comdr. Andrew Johansen, USCG, has been appointed Captain of the Port at Galveston, Tex., effective 1 December 1945. Previous to his assignment to Galveston he had been Captain of the Port at Port Arthur. He relieved Lt. Comdr. Walter G. Etheridge, USCG.

#### **LT. COMDR. HOWARD LEIGH RETIRE FROM THE COAST GUARD**

Lt. Comdr. Howard Leigh, USCGR (T), executive officer of the Savannah, Ga., Marine Inspection Division of the United Coast Guard retired 30 November 1945, after following the sea for a half century. He has been in Government employ continuously since 1928 when he was sent to the Savannah office.

Commander Leigh, a native of Kent County, Md., first went to sea in 1895 serving in the engine room of vessels of the New York and Baltimore Transportation Line. He was licensed as first assistant engineer in 1899. In 1901 he was advanced to chief engineer of steam vessels, unlimited. Commander Leigh joined the Merchants and Miners Transportation Co. as engineer in 1911 and

remained with them until 1918 serving as chief engineer for a number of years.

He left that company but returned to it in 1921. He became inspector of boilers for the Government in 1925 and was sent to Jacksonville where he remained a year before going to Baltimore to join the board of education in that city. In 1928 he again became a Government employee being assigned to Savannah where he has remained ever since.

Lt. Comdr. Anthony D. Dean will succeed Commander Leigh. Prior to his entrance in the Marine Inspection Division of the Coast Guard he was chief engineer of steam vessels unlimited and served with steamship companies here for many years.

#### **NEW DEMOBILIZATION PAMPHLET WHICH DESCRIBES TRAINING IS OFF PRESS**

A new pamphlet entitled "My Training, Rating, and Duties While in the United States Coast Guard," and intended for the use of Coast Guard personnel being demobilized has been issued and is being distributed largely through demobilization centers. This pamphlet describes the training which the Coast Guard has provided for both its enlisted and officer personnel and is intended to serve as an aid in seeking civilian employment.

Training courses and ratings are described in such a manner that their applicability to various civilian employments is readily apparent. The duties of the various ratings are also described, for the benefit of the civilian employer not entirely familiar with military rating nomenclature. The booklet consists of 56 pages and a number of illustrations. It is divided into the following 9 parts:

**Part I**—Resident Training for Enlisted Personnel.

Descriptions of training courses, arranged alphabetically.

**Part II**—Resident Training for Officer Personnel.

Descriptions of training courses, arranged alphabetically.

**Part III**—Correspondence Training for Officer and Enlisted Personnel—Coast Guard Institute.

Descriptions of rating courses, service courses, and academic courses given by the Coast Guard Institute.

**Part IV**—Off-Duty Training and Education.

A description of the program of correspondence and self-teaching courses

and special classes available to Coast Guard personnel.

**Part V**—Resident Training of Enlisted Personnel by Other Military Services.

A tabulation of classes made available to Coast Guard personnel through a cooperative arrangement with the other military services.

**Part VI**—Resident Training of Officer Personnel by Other Military Services.

A tabulation of the courses made available to Coast Guard personnel by other military services.

**Part VII**—Resident Training of Enlisted Personnel by Civilian Agencies.

A list of training courses given by civilian educational institutions and manufacturers.

**Part VIII**—Resident Training of Officer Personnel by Civilian Agencies.

A list of training courses given by civilian educational institutions and manufacturers.

**Part IX**—Ratings for Which No Regular Coast Guard Training is Established.

A description of ratings and occupations of service personnel, experience in which was gained in civilian life.

#### **DINNER TENDERED RETIRING MARINE INSPECTOR**

Lt. Comdr. Silas M. Boothby, USCGR (T), assistant inspector of boilers attached to the marine inspection office at Portland, Maine, was tendered a testimonial dinner in that city on 10 November, to mark his retirement from the service. Lieutenant Commander Boothby, at the time of his retirement, had over 42 years of service to the Federal Government to his credit, including duty with the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army; Steamboat Inspection Service, Department of Commerce; and United States Coast Guard, Marine Inspection.

The dinner was attended by representatives from each of the Marine Inspection offices in the New England district, as well as by members of civic and fraternal organizations, shipping organizations, and fellow workers. Mr. Boothby was presented a gift as a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held.

Lt. Comdr. A. H. Nesbit, officer in charge, Marine Inspection, acted as toastmaster and Lt. Comdr. Emmett J. Corrigan made the presentation speech. Commander Boothby was the recipient of a citation for meritorious service from the Secretary of the Navy, as well as a commendation from the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

### AUXILIARY'S ACQUISITION OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY CLARIFIED

Many Coast Guard Auxiliary units throughout the country have been interested in the possibilities of obtaining appropriate surplus Government property for use in Auxiliary activities, such property being of a class not ordinarily supplied by the Coast Guard to Auxiliary units. A decision of the Surplus Property Administration, just rendered, while an unfavorable one in some respects, clarifies the situation. The Administration ruled that Auxiliary units, being a part of the Coast Guard, cannot hold property other than Government property supplied by and accounted for by the Coast Guard. However, a nonprofit corporation formed by members of the Auxiliary might be entitled to acquire and hold surplus Government property, depending upon the terms of its charter. Such a case has not, as yet, been submitted to the Surplus Property Administration.

The full text of the Administrator's letter follows:

In reply to your letter of October 11, 1945, it is our opinion that the Coast Guard Auxiliary is not eligible for the benefits of section 13 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944. Evidently the purposes of the organization are to perform services within the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard. We are not aware of any legal right of the organization to hold property in its own name. Therefore, any property to be acquired by the Auxiliary would

be the property of the United States of America and accountable by the Navy or by the Treasury Department.

Under section 12 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 the Navy or the Treasury Department is eligible to acquire surplus property for its use in performing any functions for which it is responsible in accordance with law. If the Coast Guard Auxiliary desires to use surplus property, it should arrange through the proper channels to have such property acquired by the Navy or the Treasury Department and made available to it under whatever procedures are now in existence to supply property for the use of the organization.

### COAST GUARD OFFICERS ELIGIBLE TO JOIN NAVY MUTUAL AID

The Board of Directors of the Navy Mutual Aid Association has authorized the acceptance of applications for membership in the association from the following officers: Regular permanently commissioned and warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard on the active lists, not over 45 years of age, midshipmen of the Navy and cadets of the Coast Guard who present application for membership with medical certificate thereon completed by medical officer of the Navy or Public Health Service.

Extra hazardous duty rates, \$5.30 for aviation members and \$2.50 for submarine members, continued through 1946. Extra hazardous duty allotments now active will be automatically continued through December 1946.

New premium rates are now in effect, based on the AM (5) Mortality Table, 2 3/4 percent interest. The benefit is \$7,500. There are four plans of protection, paid-up at ages 60, 65, 70, and 75.

Following are the monthly level premiums for the various paid-up ages:

Age: <sup>1</sup>	60	65	70	75
16	\$8.34	\$8.04	\$7.84	\$7.71
17	8.60	8.28	8.06	7.93
18	8.88	8.52	8.28	8.14
19	9.14	8.77	8.51	8.36
20	9.43	9.02	8.75	8.58
21	9.72	9.28	8.99	8.81
22	10.02	9.55	9.24	9.04
23	10.35	9.84	9.50	9.29
24	10.69	10.14	9.78	9.56
25	11.06	10.46	10.06	9.83
26	11.44	10.79	10.37	10.12
27	11.85	11.15	10.69	10.41
28	12.29	11.53	11.03	10.73
29	12.76	11.92	11.39	11.07
30	13.26	12.36	11.77	11.42
31	13.81	12.81	12.18	11.79
32	14.39	13.29	12.61	12.19
33	15.03	13.82	13.06	12.61
34	15.71	14.38	13.53	13.06
35	16.45	14.98	14.07	13.53
36	17.25	15.61	14.62	14.04
37	18.13	16.31	15.21	14.58

<sup>1</sup> Nearest birthday.

Age:	60	65	70	75
38-----	\$19.08	\$17.05	\$15.84	\$15.14
39-----	20.12	17.84	16.51	15.74
40-----	21.27	18.71	17.23	16.38
41-----	22.53	19.64	17.99	17.06
42-----	23.93	20.66	18.81	17.78
43-----	25.48	21.76	19.69	18.54
44-----	27.22	22.95	20.63	19.36
45-----	29.19	24.27	21.65	20.23

All members detailed for extra hazardous duty and who are in receipt of extra pay therefor shall be charged an additional flat rate per thousand dollars of protection based on a fair cost of the increased risk of their respective groups as may be determined annually by the board of directors.

For the year 1945 the aviation premium is \$5.30 per month; and the submarine premium is \$2.50 per month. The extra hazardous duty rates for the year 1946 will be announced by an ALNAV, later this year. Separate allotments should be registered for these rates.

#### COAST GUARD COMMEMORATIVE STAMP PLACED ON SALE 10 NOVEMBER

First day sales of the Coast Guard commemorative stamp issued by the Post Office Department on November 10 in New York post offices alone were 1,991,858 with 405,280 first-day covers being canceled.

A special booth was set up at the site of the founding of the Coast Guard, the Subtreasury Building, Wall and Nassau Streets, at which 33,020 stamps were sold.

The stamp was the fourth in the armed forces 3-cent series issued to honor the part played by the respective services in winning the war. The design, made by Coast Guard combat artist Ken Riley, shows a Coast Guard landing barge bringing in supplies to a beach-head.

#### INFORMATION ON VOTING BY MILITARY PERSONNEL

**General information.**—Servicemen will be eligible to vote in most elections to be held in 1946 under existing laws. In the following elections to be held early in 1946, servicemen may apply for an absentee ballot by mailing at any time the post card application (USWBC Form No. 1), which may be secured from the voting officer. Executed ballots must be returned by the day of election in order to be counted.

**Louisiana.**—A primary election for municipal and parochial officers will be

held for the city of New Orleans on 22 January 1946. A second primary, if necessary, will be held on 26 February 1946, and the general election will be on 2 April 1946. Members of the armed forces who are already registered may vote by absentee ballot.

**Vermont.**—Annual town meetings will be held in each town and city in Vermont on 5 March 1946. Local officials are to be elected and two questions relative to the sale of intoxicating beverages are to be voted upon. Absentee ballots are furnished in all towns and cities using the Australian ballot system. Applicants should state on the post-card application that he desires ballots for the annual town meeting. Members of the merchant marine and "certain attached civilians" may vote on the same basis as servicemen.

**Wisconsin.**—A spring primary election will be held in Wisconsin on 5 February 1946. It applies principally to Milwaukee and cities having the commission form of government. Members of the merchant marine and "certain attached civilians" (when outside the United States and attached to the armed forces) may vote in this election by absentee ballot on the same basis as servicemen. The post-card application will be accepted at any time and ballots will be available for mailing not later than 26 December 1945.

#### CHANGES IN ASSIGNMENT

Capt. Stanley J. Woyciehowsky from Coast Guard Yard to DCGO, Ninth, Cleveland, Naval District for engineer duty.

Capt. Thomas Y. Awalt from AP 119 to COTP, Boston, for duty as Port Security Officer and Captain of the Port.

Capt. Frank M. Meals from COTP, Boston, to AP 119 for duty as commanding officer.

Capt. Lester E. Wells from DCGO, Twelfth Naval District to home pending retirement.

Commander Richard R. Smith from AKA 63 to DCGO, Seventh Naval District for duty as district personnel officer.

Commander George H. Bowerman from AP 114 to Coast Guard Training

Station, Alameda, for temporary duty pending further assignment.

Commander R. T. Alexander from Commander Escort Division 33 to Commander Escort Division 50 for further additional duty, Commander Weather Patrol Group.

Commander Rufus E. Mroczkowski from Coast Guard Training Station, Alameda, to AP 114 for duty.

Commander Chester R. Bender from Coast Guard Air Station, San Diego, to Coast Guard Headquarters for duty at the Air Sea Rescue Agency.

Commander John P. Crowley from DCGO, Seventh Naval District to home to await action of retiring board.

Commander Randolph Ridgely, III, from detached orders to Coast Guard Receiving Station, Boston, for temporary duty pending further assignment by headquarters.

Commander Anthony J. DeJoy from Air Sea Rescue to DCGO, Third Naval District for duty.

Commander Montague E. Garfield from DCGO, Third Naval District to C. G. C. *Campbell* as commanding officer.

Commander Francis W. Richardson (R) from Coast Guard Base, Buffalo, N. Y., to Merchant Marine Inspection, New York, for duty.

Commander Ralph G. Jenkins from AP 61 to C. G. C. *Tampa* as commanding officer.

Commander George A. Piper from Coast Guard Receiving Station, New York, to DCGO, Third Naval District for assignment to duty as marine engineer officer.

Commander William E. Creedon from Coast Guard Receiving Station, New York, to Coast Guard Yard, Curtis Bay, for duty as commanding officer, Research and Development Detachment.

Commander Harry S. Salzer from DCGO, Eighth Naval District to DCGO, Ninth, St. Louis, Naval District for duty as district civil engineer officer.

Commander Richard Baxter from Gulf Sea Frontier to DCGO, Seventh Naval District for duty as operations officer.

Commander Earle G. Brooks from COTP, Port Everglades, Fla., to Coast Guard Repair Yard, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., for duty.

Commander Edgar V. Carlson from Coast Guard Training Station, Alameda, to LST Flotilla 29, Group 86 for duty as commander.

Commander Simon R. Sands from LST Flotilla 29, Group 86 to detached orders.

Commander Elmer E. Comstock from LST Flotilla 7, Group 21 to LST Group 85 for duty as USCG Commander LST Group 85, Flotilla 29.

Commander Frank V. Helmer from WACHU SETT to U. S. S. *Cambria* (APA 36) for duty.

Commander Lloyd Layman from COTP, Baltimore, Md., to Coast Guard Headquarters for duty under Assistant Chief of Operations.

#### RETIREMENTS

Machinist Carroll P. Barton, December 1, 1945.



